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| --- |
| Year 3 MathematicsCurriculum and assessment plan[Insert school name, implementation year] |

Use this template to plan an overview or summary of the teaching, learning and assessment for a year level in the Australian Curriculum: Mathematics. For planning advice, refer to the *Planning for teaching, learning and assessment* document available on the Planning tab for each learning area at [www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/p-10/aciq/version-9/learning-areas](http://www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/p-10/aciq/version-9/learning-areas).

**How to use this template:** Type information into the fields (yellow shading). When the plan is complete, delete the highlighted instructions (blue shading). To do so, select the instruction text, click the **Home tab > Styles dropdown > Clear All/Clear Formatting >** text will revert to Normal style and you can delete the text.

| Level description | Context and cohort considerations (if applicable)  |
| --- | --- |
| In Year 3, learning in Mathematics builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences. Students engage in a range of approaches to learning and doing mathematics that develop their understanding of and fluency with concepts, procedures and processes by making connections, reasoning, problem-solving and practice. Proficiency in mathematics enables students to respond to familiar and unfamiliar situations by employing mathematical strategies to make informed decisions and solve problems efficiently.Students further develop proficiency and positive dispositions towards mathematics and its use as they:* become increasingly aware of the usefulness of mathematics to model situations and solve practical problems
* recognise that mathematics has conventions and language enabling the unambiguous communication of ideas and results
* experience the power of being able to manipulate numbers using a range of strategies that are based on proficiency with single-digit addition facts and their understanding of place value in the base 10 number system, partitioning and regrouping
* begin to apply their understanding of algorithms and technology to experiment with numbers and recognise patterns
* develop, extend and apply their addition and multiplication facts and related facts for subtraction and division through recognising connections between operations and develop automaticity for 3, 4, 5, and 10 multiplication facts through games and meaningful practice
* learn to formulate, choose and use calculation strategies, communicating their solutions within a modelling context
* use metric units to measure and compare objects and events
* recognise the relationship between dollars and cents and learn to represent money values in different ways
* determine key features of objects and spaces, and use these when they build models and spatial representations
* undertake, with guidance, statistical investigations that are meaningful to them, making decisions about their use and representation of categorical and discrete numerical data and reporting findings
* develop a qualitative understanding of chance and use the language of chance to describe and compare the outcomes of familiar chance events
* become increasingly able to understand that different outcomes can be the results of random processes.
 | Describe the context and cohort. Consider the following to make informed professional decisions during the planning process:* + relevant student data and information, e.g. achievement data
	+ available resources, e.g. timetabling
	+ school and sector priorities.

[Insert context and cohort considerations] |

**Note:** Insert/delete rows/columns, as required, to provide an overview of the teaching, learning and assessment sequence across the year level.

| Unit 1 — [Insert unit title] | Unit 2 — [Insert unit title] | Unit 3 — [Insert unit title] | Unit 4 — [Insert unit title] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] |
| [Insert unit description and learning focus] | [Insert unit description and learning focus] | [Insert unit description and learning focus] | [Insert unit description and learning focus] |

**Note:**

Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer.

Highlight the aspects of the achievement standard that will be assessed within each unit.

|  | Unit 1 | Unit 2  | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing  |
| Assessment | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] |
| Achievement standard | By the end of Year 3, students order and represent natural numbers beyond 10 000. They partition, rearrange and regroup two- and three-digit numbers in different ways to assist in calculations. Students extend and use single-digit addition and related subtraction facts and apply additive strategies to model and solve problems involving two- and three-digit numbers. They use mathematical modelling to solve practical problems involving single-digit multiplication and division, recalling multiplication facts for twos, threes, fours, fives and tens, and using a range of strategies. Students represent unit fractions and their multiples in different ways. They make estimates and determine the reasonableness of financial and other calculations. Students find unknown values in number sentences involving addition and subtraction. They create algorithms to investigate numbers and explore simple patterns.Students use familiar metric units when estimating, comparing and measuring the attributes of objects and events. They identify angles as measures of turn and compare them to right angles. Students estimate and compare measures of duration using formal units of time. They represent money values in different ways. Students make, compare and classify objects using key features. They interpret and create two-dimensional representations of familiar environments.Students conduct guided statistical investigations involving categorical and discrete numerical data, and interpret their results in terms of the context. They record, represent and compare data they have collected. Students use practical activities, observation or experiment to identify and describe outcomes and the likelihood of everyday events explaining reasoning. 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| Moderation | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] |

**Note:** Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer. Check or uncheck the columns as appropriate for each unit.

| Content descriptions | Units | Content descriptions | Units | Content descriptions | Units |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Algebra | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Measurement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **recognise, represent and order natural numbers using naming and writing conventions for numerals beyond 10 000**AC9M3N01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | recognise and explain the connection between addition and subtraction as inverse operations, apply to partition numbers and find unknown values in number sentences**AC9M3A01** | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | identify which metric units are used to measure everyday items; use measurements of familiar items and known units to make estimates**AC9M3M01** | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| recognise and represent unit fractions including $\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ and their multiples in different ways; combine fractions with the same denominator to complete the wholeAC9M3N02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | extend and apply knowledge of addition and subtraction facts to 20 to develop efficient mental strategies for computation with larger numbers without a calculator AC9M3A02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | measure and compare objects using familiar metric units of length, mass and capacity, and instruments with labelled markings AC9M3M02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| add and subtract two- and three-digit numbers using place value to partition, rearrange and regroup numbers to assist in calculations without a calculator AC9M3N03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | recall and demonstrate proficiency with multiplication facts for 3, 4, 5 and 10; extend and apply facts to develop the related division facts AC9M3A03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | recognise and use the relationship between formal units of time including days, hours, minutes and seconds to estimate and compare the duration of events AC9M3M03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| multiply and divide one- and two-digit numbers, representing problems using number sentences, diagrams and arrays, and using a variety of calculation strategies AC9M3N04 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  | describe the relationship between the hours and minutes on analog and digital clocks, and read the time to the nearest minute AC9M3M04 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| estimate the quantity of objects in collections and make estimates when solving problems to determine the reasonableness of calculations AC9M3N05 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  | identify angles as measures of turn and compare angles with right angles in everyday situations AC9M3M05 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| use mathematical modelling to solve practical problems involving additive and multiplicative situations including financial contexts; formulate problems using number sentences and choose calculation strategies, using digital tools where appropriate; interpret and communicate solutions in terms of the situationAC9M3N06 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  | recognise the relationships between dollars and cents and represent money values in different ways AC9M3M06 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| follow and create algorithms involving a sequence of steps and decisions to investigate numbers; describe any emerging patterns AC9M3N07 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Note:** Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer. Check or uncheck the columns as appropriate for each unit

| Content descriptions | Units | Content descriptions | Units | Content descriptions | Units |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Space | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Statistics | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Probability | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **make, compare and classify objects, identifying key features and explaining why these features make them suited to their uses** AC9M3SP01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | acquire data for categorical and discrete numerical variables to address a question of interest or purpose by observing, collecting and accessing data sets; record the data using appropriate methods including frequency tables and spreadsheets**AC9M3ST01** | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | identify practical activities and everyday events involving chance; describe possible outcomes and events as ‘likely’ or ‘unlikely’ and identify some events as ‘certain’ or ‘impossible’ explaining reasoning AC9M3P01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| interpret and create two dimensional representations of familiar environments, locating key landmarks and objects relative to each other AC9M3SP02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | create and compare different graphical representations of data sets including using software where appropriate; interpret the data in terms of the context AC9M2ST02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | conduct repeated chance experiments; identify and describe possible outcomes, record the results, recognise and discuss the variation AC9M3P02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
|  |  |  |  |  | conduct guided statistical investigations involving the collection, representation and interpretation of data for categorical and discrete numerical variables with respect to questions of interest AC9M3ST03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Note:** Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer. Check or uncheck the columns as appropriate for each unit.

| General capabilities | Units |  | Cross-curriculum priorities | Units |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Critical and creative thinking  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Digital literacy  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  | Asia and Australia’s engagement with Asia | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Ethical understanding | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  | Sustainability | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Intercultural understanding | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Literacy  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Numeracy | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Personal and social capability | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

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